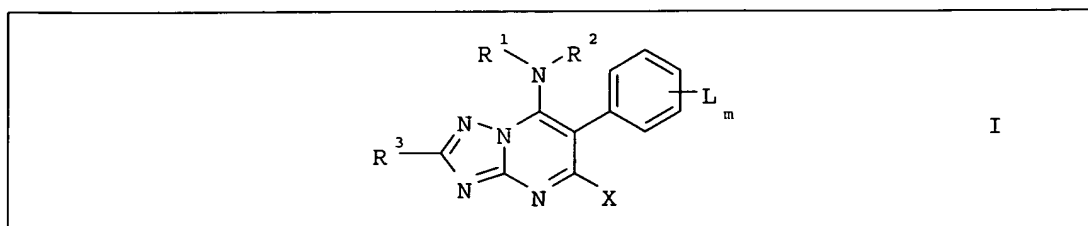


AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Original) A 2-substituted triazolopyrimidine of the formula I



in which the substituents are as defined below:

L independently of one another are halogen, cyano, nitro, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-haloalkenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkenyloxy, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkynyloxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy, -C(=O)-A or S(=O)<sub>p</sub>A' ;

A is hydrogen, hydroxyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkylamino or di-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkyl)amino;

A' is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl;

p is 0, 1 or 2;

m is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5;

X is cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-haloalkoxy;

R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> independently of one another are hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-halocycloalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-alkadienyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-haloalkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-haloalkynyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkynyl, phenyl, naphthyl, or a five- to ten-membered saturated, partially unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle

which contains one to four heteroatoms from the group consisting of O, N and S,

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached may also form a five- or six-membered ring which may be interrupted by an atom from the group consisting of O, N and S and/or may carry one or more substituents from the group consisting of halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl and oxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>-alkyleneoxy or in which a nitrogen atom and an adjacent carbon atom may be linked by a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylene chain;

where R<sup>1</sup> and/or R<sup>2</sup> may be substituted by one to four identical or different groups R<sup>a</sup>:

R<sup>a</sup> is halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyloxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyloxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, phenyl, naphthyl, a five- to ten-membered saturated, partially unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle which contains one to four heteroatoms from the group consisting of O, N and S,

where these aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic groups for their part may be partially or fully halogenated or may carry one to three groups R<sup>b</sup>:

R<sup>b</sup> is halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxyl, mercapto, amino, carboxyl, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, alkylthio, alkylamino, dialkylamino, formyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfoxyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylcarbonyloxy, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl, where the alkyl groups in these radicals contain 1 to 6 carbon atoms and the alkenyl or alkynyl groups in these radicals contain 2 to 8 carbon atoms;

and/or one to three of the following radicals:

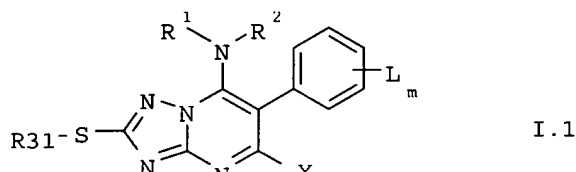
cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, heterocyclyl, heterocyclxyloxy, where the cyclic systems contain 3 to 10 ring members; aryl, aryloxy, arylthio, aryl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, aryl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, hetaryl, hetaryloxy, hetarylthio, where the aryl radicals preferably contain 6 to 10 ring members and the hetaryl radicals 5 or 6 ring members, where the cyclic systems may be partially or fully halogenated or substituted by alkyl or haloalkyl groups; and

R<sup>3</sup> is cyano, hydroxyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkenyloxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-haloalkenyloxy, NR<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup> or S(O)<sub>n</sub>R<sup>31</sup>;

n is 0, 1 or 2;

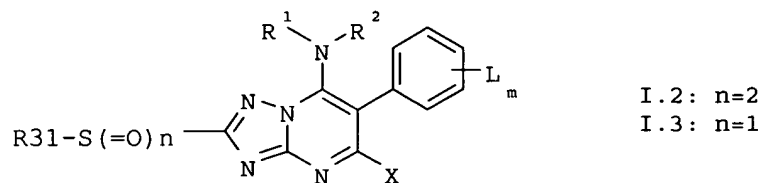
R<sup>31</sup> is hydrogen, hydroxyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkenyl or -C(=O)-A.

2. (Original) A compound of the formula I.1,



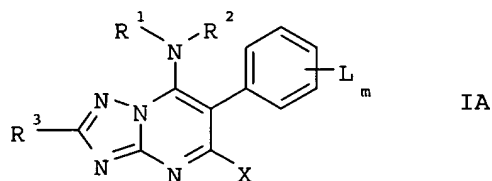
in which the variables and the index m are as defined for formula I as claimed in claim 1.

3. (Original) A compound of the formula I.2 or I.3,



in which the variables and the index m are as defined for formula I as claimed in claim 1.

4. (Original) A compound of the formula IA,



in which

$R^3$  is cyano, hydroxyl,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ -alkoxy,  $C_3$ - $C_8$ -alkenyloxy,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ -haloalkoxy,  $C_3$ - $C_8$ -haloalkenyloxy or  $NR^1R^2$ ;

and  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ , X and  $L_m$  are as defined for formula I according to claim 1.

5. (Original) A compound of the formula I as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4, in which  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are as defined below:

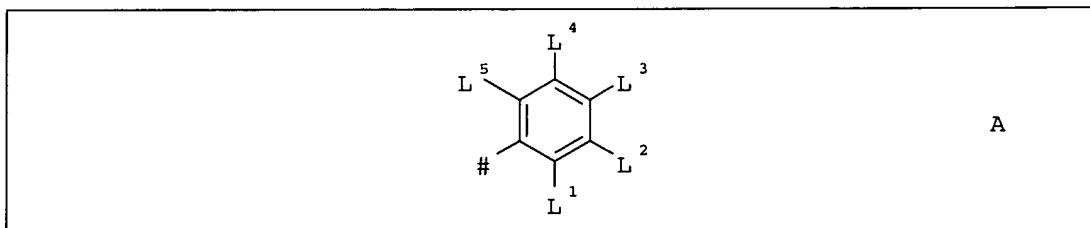
$R^1$  is  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ -haloalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_3$ - $C_6$ -halocycloalkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_8$ -alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_8$ -haloalkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_8$ -alkynyl;

and

$R^2$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl; or

$R^1$  and  $R^2$  together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached may also form a five- or six-membered saturated or unsaturated ring which may carry one or two substituents from the group consisting of halogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl and  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -haloalkyl.

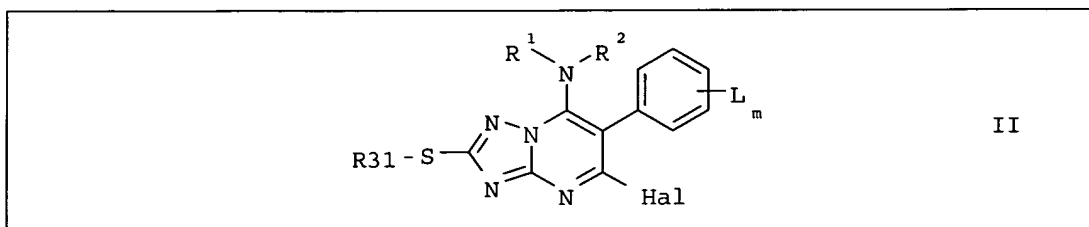
6. (Currently amended) A compound of the formula I as claimed in ~~any of claims 1 to 5~~, claim 1, in which the phenyl group substituted by  $L_m$  is the group A



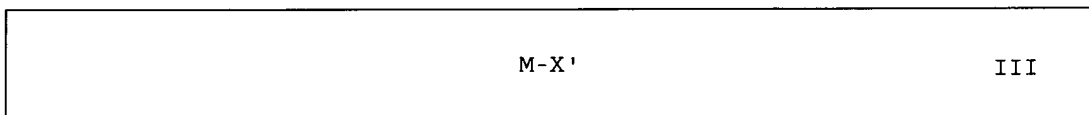
in which # is the point of attachment to the triazolopyrimidine skeleton and

- $L^1$  is fluorine, chlorine,  $CH_3$  or  $CF_3$ ;  
 $L^2, L^4$  independently of one another are hydrogen or fluorine;  
 $L^3$  is hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, cyano,  $CH_3$ ,  $SCH_3$ ,  $OCH_3$ ,  $SO_2CH_3$  or  $COOCH_3$  and  
 $L^5$  is hydrogen, fluorine or  $CH_3$ .

7. (Original) Process for preparing the compounds of the formula I.1, as claimed in claim 2, in which X is cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-haloalkoxy, by reacting compounds of the formula II

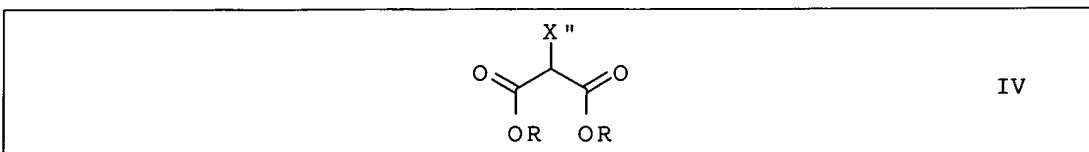


in which Hal is a halogen atom with compound M-X'

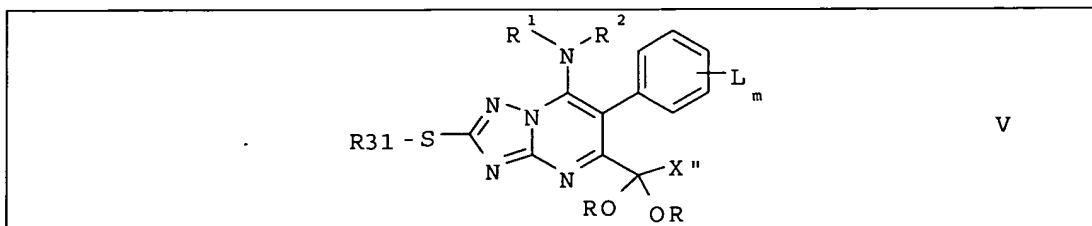


in which M in formula III is an ammonium, tetraalkylammonium or alkali metal or alkaline earth metal and X' is cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-haloalkoxy.

8. (Original) A process for preparing the compounds of the formula I.1 as claimed in claim 2 in which X is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, by reacting compounds II as set forth in claim 7 and malonates of the formula IV,

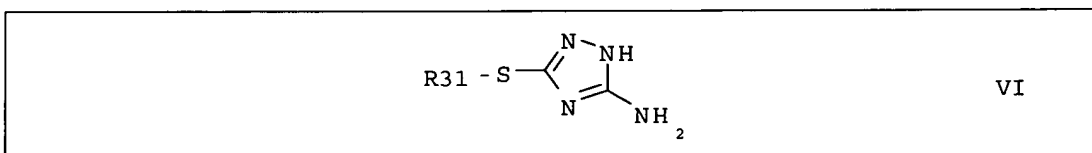


in which X'' is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>-alkyl and R is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl to give compounds of the formula V

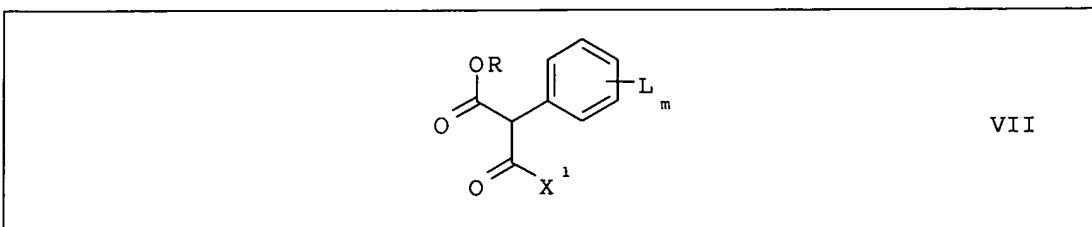


and hydrolysis of V and decarboxylation.

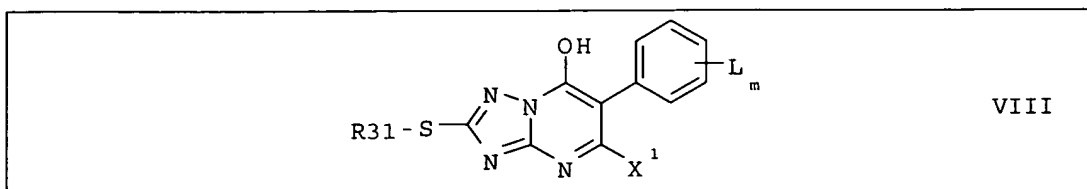
9. (Original) A process for preparing the compounds of the formula I.1 as claimed in claim 2 in which X is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, by reacting triazoles of the formula VI



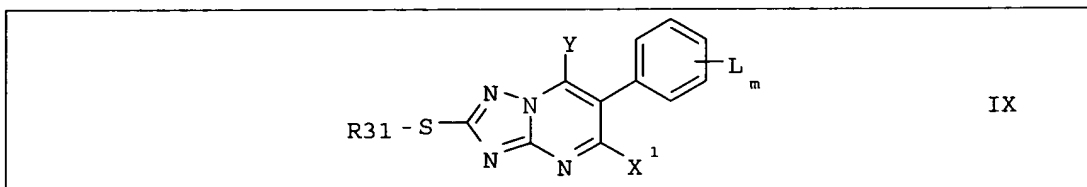
with dicarbonyl compounds of the formula VII,



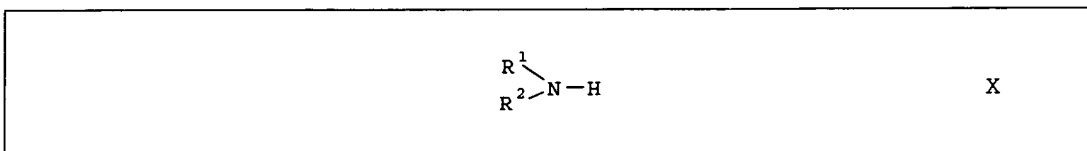
in which R and X<sup>1</sup> are C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, to give hydroxytriazolopyrimidines of the formula VIII,



halogenation of VIII to give compounds of the formula IX



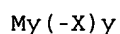
in which Y is halogen, in particular chlorine or bromine, and reaction of IX with amines of the formula X,



in which R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are as defined in claim 1.

10. (Original) A process for preparing compounds of the formula I.1 as claimed in claim 2, in which X is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, by reacting halogen compounds of the formula II as set forth in claim 7 with organometallic reagents of the formula XI





XI

in which M is B, Zn or Sn, X is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl and y corresponds to the valency of M.

11. (Original) A process for preparing compounds of the formula I.2 as claimed in claim 3 by oxidizing compounds of the formula I.1 as claimed in claim 2.
12. (Original) A process for preparing compounds of the formula IA as claimed in claim 4, by reacting compounds of the formula I.2 as claimed in claim 3 in which n = 2 with compounds of the formula XII



XII

in which M is an ammonium, tetraalkylammonium, alkali metal or alkaline earth metal cation and R<sup>3</sup> is as defined for formula IA, under basic conditions.

13. (Original) A composition suitable for controlling harmful fungi, which composition comprises a solid or liquid carrier and a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1.
14. (Original) A method for controlling phytopathogenic harmful fungi, which method comprises treating the fungi or the materials, plants, the soil or seeds to be protected against fungal attack with an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1.